

HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

HUMBOLDT IS A MINDSET



PRAYER . . . IT : IS : BEAUTIFUL.

VOLUNTEER , DONATE , ETAM / OR : TRADE

REDIHUMBOLDT MAILCHIMP NEWSLETTER SIGNUP FORM

PRAYER

THE ROSICRUCIAN

I : BELIEVE , WITHIN : 1 { ONE } : GOD , THE : OMNIPOTENT : BEING , THE : MOTHER , ALMIGHTY . I : BELIEVE , WITHIN : ASTROLOGY . I : BELIEVE , WITHIN : THE : POWER : DE : LOVE . GOD : IS : CREATOR , THE : GIVER : DE : LIFE . PRAYER . . . IT : IS : BEAUTIFUL .

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**CHANGE : COMMENCES , WITHIN : THE :
HEART , SOUL , ETAM ; MIND ,**

CASA of Humboldt

3 hrs ·

sider becoming a CASA volunteer today. Our state has 83,000 children in the foster care system, more than any other state in America. 65% of the kids who were abused or neglected and removed from their homes will be out of the system without achieving a permanent home life. Youth within A volunteer by their side, or Court Appointed Special Advocate, get a chance to beat the odds and learn the skills they'll need to grow into healthy independent adults. Learn how to become a CASA here: <https://humboldtcasa.org/become-an-advocate/>

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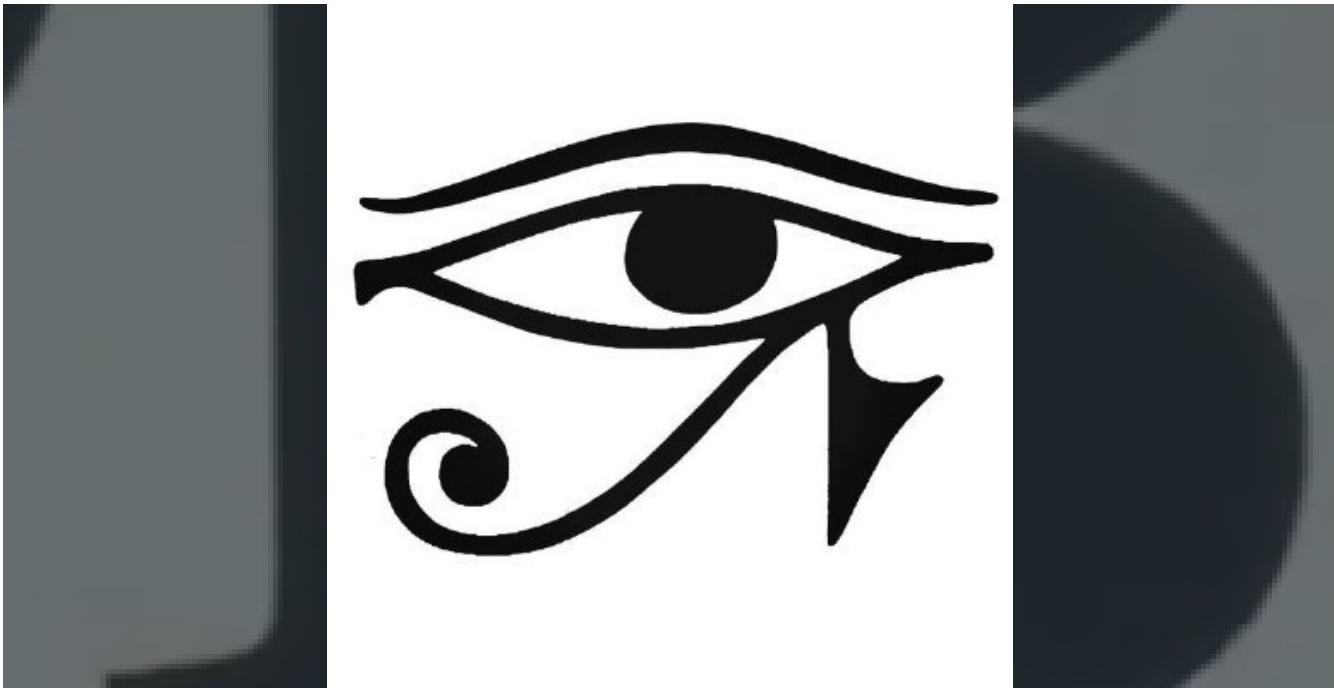
GOD : GIVES : EACH : PERSON : A : BEAUTIFUL : HEART , SOUL , ETAM ; MIND . EACH : PERSON : HAS : A : HUMBLE , ETAM ; HENCE , LOVING : HEART , SOUL , ETAM ; MIND . I : ALLOW : THE : HEART , TOWARDS : SWELLING , PRAYING : IS : OF : THE : UTMOST : IMPORTANCE .

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I AM : HUMBLED . I : WORK : WITH : WHAT : I : HAVE , PRAYER . . IT : IS : BEAUTIFUL .

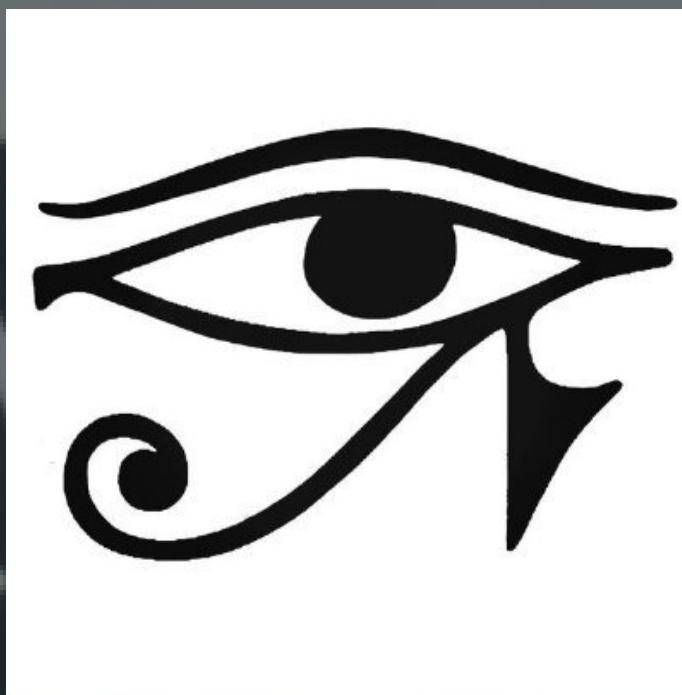
There's a child in foster care waiting for you.





RA : RED AYE

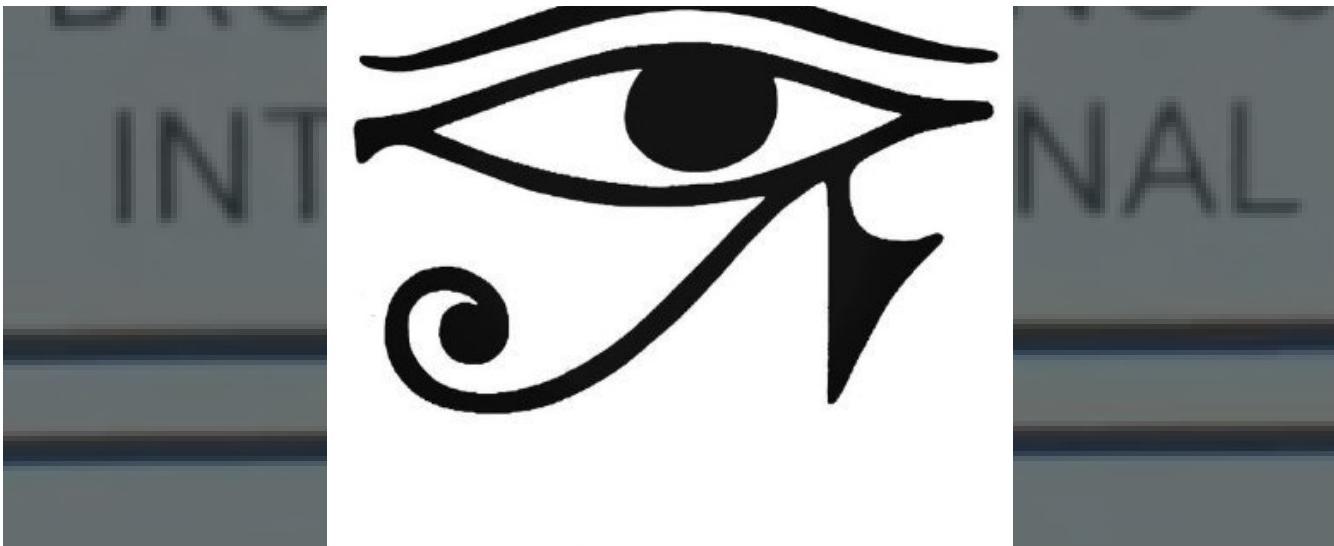
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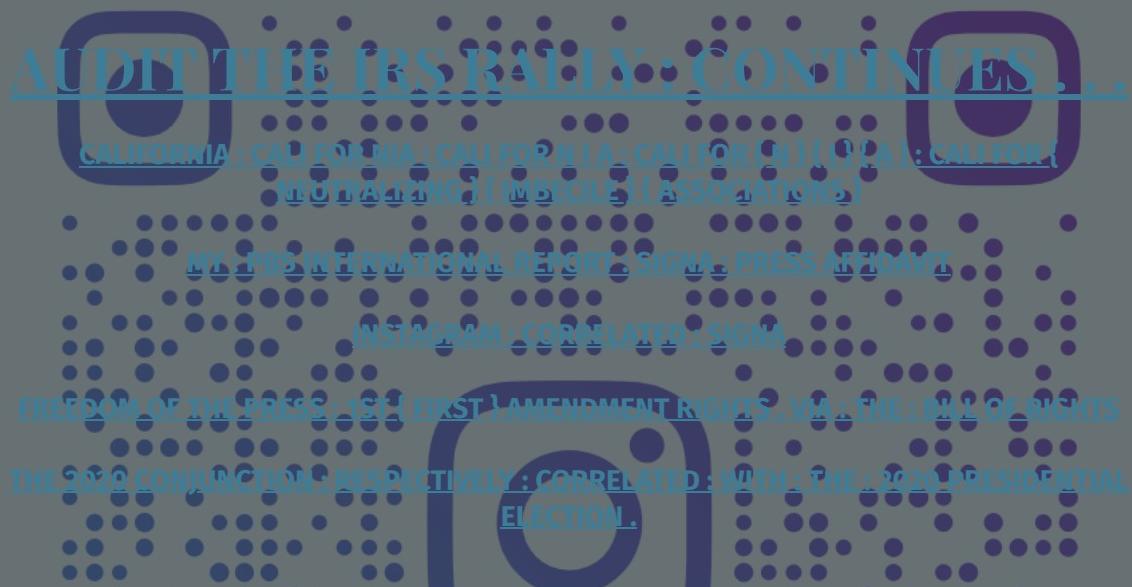
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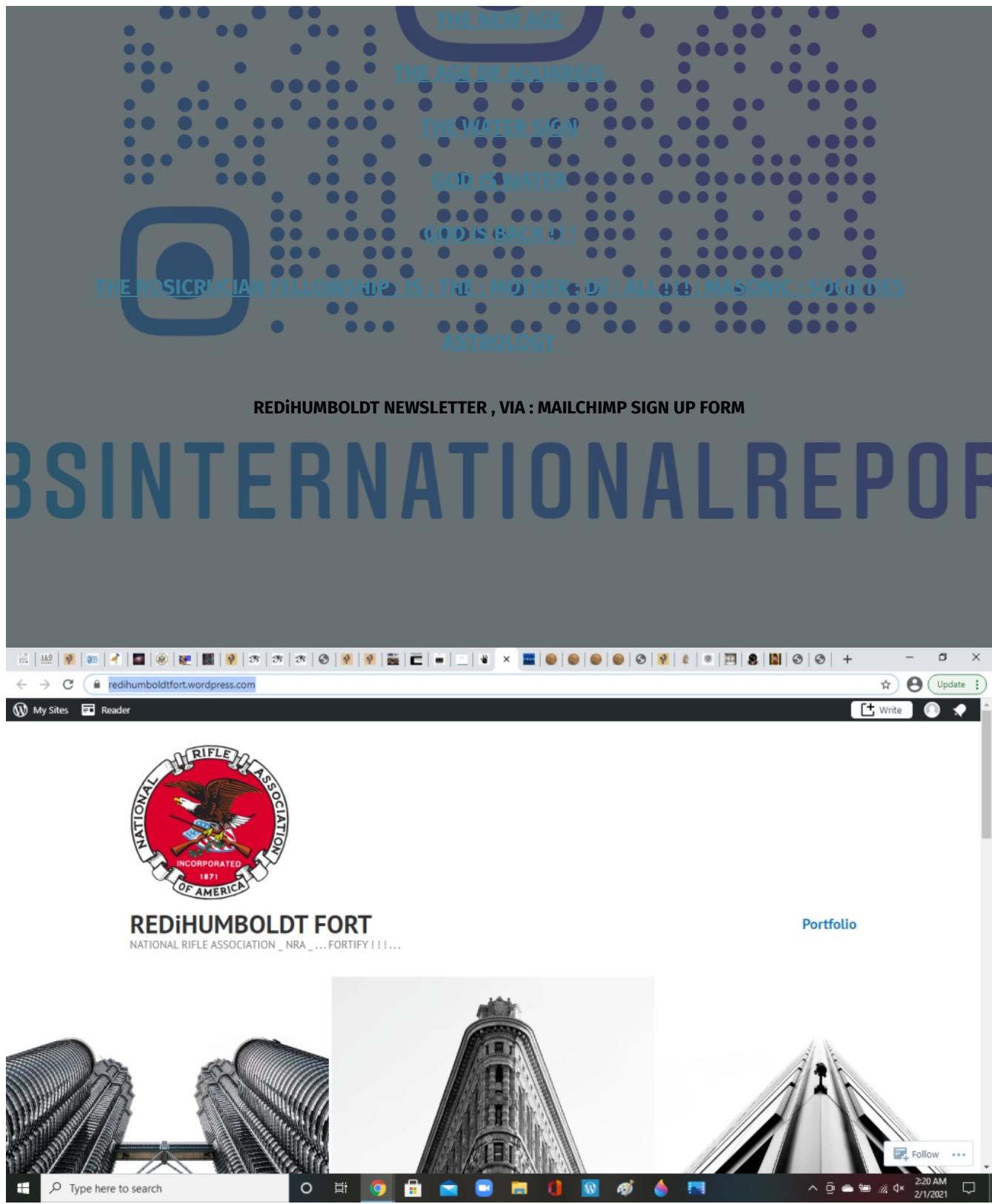




RA : RED EYE

<https://alphaandomegalaw.wordpress.com/>





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FORTIFY !!!

Nahko And Medicine For The People - Love Letters To God [Official Musi...]



[LOVE LETTERS TO GOD](#)

Nahko Bear (Medicine for the People) & Aloha Ke Akua



[ALOHA KE AKUA](#)

Creation's Daughter - (Nahko Bear and Sandra Fay)



CREATION 'S DAUGHTER

Parachute - She Is Love



SHE IS LOVE

The Grateful Dead Ripple Studio Version 360p



RIPPLE

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

Disturbed - The Sound Of Silence [Official Music Video]



THE SOUND OF SILENCE

Dancing Sun Miracle - Divine Mercy Hills, Philippines



[DANCING SUN MIRACLE AT DIVINE MERCY HILLS , PHILIPPINES WITH A : DIVINE MERCY SUNDAY CORRELATED EVENT](#)

An Evening with Mary - Medjugorje / Ivan Dragicevic - Visit Chicago



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Samson and Delilah-FURTHUR





[FURTHUR : SANTA BARBARA , CALIFORNIA : FALL : 2012](#)

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[HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE](#)

black crowes - she talks to angels



SHE TALKS TO ANGELS

Peggy O The Grateful Dead Live @ Englishtown, NJ 1977 Best Version



PEGGY – O

Darius Rucker - Wagon Wheel (Official Video)



WAGON WHEEL

Guns N' Roses - November Rain



GUNS N' ROSES : NOVEMBER RAIN

Sarah McLachlan - In the arms of an angel



IN THE ARMS OF AN ANGEL

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

Christina Perri - A Thousand Years [Official Music Video]



A THOUSAND YEARS

Sarah McLachlan - Building A Mystery (Video)



BUILDING A MYSTERY

Eric Clapton - Tears In Heaven Bonus Unplugged Rehearsal HQ



TEARS IN HEAVEN

Aerosmith - I Don't Want to Miss a Thing (Official HD Video)



I DON ' T WANT TO MISS A THING

Grateful Dead - Morning Dew - Europe '72



MORNING DEW

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

Janis Joplin - Me and Bobby McG





ME AND BOBBY MC GEE

Brown-Eyed Women (Live at Hartford, CT, May 28, 1977)



BROWN – EYED WOMEN



TERRAPIN STATION SUITE

Greatest Story Ever Told - The Grateful Dead (1972/04/07 Wembley Emp...



THE GRATEST STORY EVER TOLD

Grateful Dead - Ripple (New York, NY 10/31/80) (Official Live Video)



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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE



FREEDOM OF THOUGHT ETAM FREEDOM OF SPEECH

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 1ST { FIRST } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

1ST _ FIRST _ AMENDMENT _ FREEDOM DE SPEECH RELIGION THOUGHT PRIVACY REMAIN SILENT

First Amendment
Main article: *First Amendment to the United States Constitution*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.^[95]

The First Amendment prohibits the making of any law respecting an establishment of religion, impeding the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech, infringing on the freedom of the press, interfering with the right to peacefully assemble or prohibiting the petitioning for a governmental redress of grievances. Initially, the First Amendment applied only to laws enacted by Congress, and many of its provisions were interpreted more narrowly than they are today.^[96]

In *Everson v. Board of Education* (1947), the Court drew on Thomas Jefferson's correspondence to call for "a wall of separation between church and State", though the precise boundary of this separation remains in dispute.^[96] Speech rights were expanded significantly in a series of 20th- and 21st-century court decisions that protected various forms of political speech, anonymous speech, campaign financing, pornography, and school speech; these rulings also defined a series of exceptions to First Amendment protections. The Supreme Court overturned English common law precedent to increase the burden of proof for libel suits, most notably in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964).^[97] Commercial speech is less protected by the First Amendment than political speech, and is therefore subject to greater regulation.^[96]

The Free Press Clause protects publication of information and opinions, and applies to a wide variety of media. In *Near v. Minnesota* (1931)^[98] and *New York Times v. United States* (1971),^[99] the Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment protected against prior restraint—pre-publication censorship—in almost all cases. The Petition Clause protects the right to petition all branches and agencies of government for action. In addition to the right of assembly guaranteed by this clause, the Court has also ruled that the amendment implicitly protects freedom of association.^[96]

Second Amendment
Main article: *Second Amendment to the United States Constitution*

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.^[95]

The Second Amendment protects the individual right to keep and bear arms. The concept of such a right existed within English common law long before the enactment of the Bill of Rights.^[100] First codified in the English Bill of Rights of 1689 (but there only applying to Protestants), this right was enshrined in fundamental laws of several American states during the Revolutionary era, including the 1776 Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776. Long a controversial issue in American political, legal, and social discourse, the Second Amendment has been at the heart of several Supreme Court decisions.



BILL OF RIGHTS : 1ST { FIRST } AMENDMENT RIGHTS
1ST _ FIRST _ AMENDMENT _ FREEDOM DE SPEECH RELIGION THOUGHT PRIVACY REMAIN SILENT

BILL OF RIGHTS : 1ST { FIRST } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

1ST _ FIRST _ AMENDMENT _ FREEDOM DE SPEECH RELIGION THOUGHT PRIVACY REMAIN SILENT

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 2ND { SECOND } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

2ND _ SECOND _ AMENDMENT _ RIGHT TO BARE ARMS

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- In *United States v. Cruikshank* (1876), the Court ruled that "[t]he right to bear arms is not granted by the Constitution; neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence. The Second Amendment means no more than that it shall not be infringed by Congress, and has no other effect than to restrict the powers of the National Government."^[101]
- In *United States v. Miller* (1939), the Court ruled that the amendment "protects arms that had a reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well regulated militia".^[102]
- In *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), the Court ruled that the Second Amendment "codified a pre-existing right" and that it "protects an individual right to possess a firearm unconnected with service in a militia, and to use that arm for traditionally lawful purposes, such as self-defense within the home" but also stated that "the right is not unlimited. It is not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose".^[103]
- In *McDonald v. Chicago* (2010),^[104] the Court ruled that the Second Amendment limits state and local governments to the same extent that it limits the federal government.^[105]



BILL OF RIGHTS : 2ND { SECOND } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

2ND _ SECOND _ AMENDMENT _ RIGHT TO BARE ARMS

BILL OF RIGHTS : 2ND { SECOND } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

2ND _ SECOND _ AMENDMENT _ RIGHT TO BARE ARMS

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 3RD { THIRD } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

3RD _ THIRD _ AMENDMENT _ NO SLAVERY

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Bill_of_Rights

Third Amendment
Main article: Third Amendment to the United States Constitution

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.^[95]

The Third Amendment restricts the quartering of soldiers in private homes, in response to [Quartering Acts](#) passed by the British parliament during the Revolutionary War. The amendment is one of the least controversial of the Constitution, and, as of 2018, has never been the primary basis of a Supreme Court decision.^{[106][107][108]}

Fourth Amendment
Main article: Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.^[95]

The Fourth Amendment guards against unreasonable searches and seizures, along with requiring any warrant to be judicially sanctioned and supported by probable cause. It was adopted as a response to the abuse of the [writ of assistance](#), which is a type of general search warrant, in the American Revolution. Search and seizure (including arrest) must be limited in scope according to specific information supplied to the issuing court, usually by a law enforcement officer who has [sworn by it](#). The amendment is the basis for the [exclusionary rule](#), which mandates that evidence obtained illegally cannot be introduced into a criminal trial.^[109] The amendment's interpretation has varied over time; its protections expanded under left-leaning courts such as that headed by [Earl Warren](#) and contracted under right-leaning courts such as that of [William Rehnquist](#).^[110]

Fifth Amendment
Main article: Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a [Grand Jury](#), except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.^[95]

The Fifth Amendment protects against [double jeopardy](#) and [self-incrimination](#) and guarantees the rights to [due process](#), [grand jury screening](#) of criminal indictments, and compensation for the seizure of private property under [eminent domain](#). The amendment was the basis for the court's decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), which established that



BILL OF RIGHTS : 3RD { THIRD } AMENDMENT RIGHTS 3RD THIRD AMENDMENT NO SLAVERY

BILL OF RIGHTS : 3RD { THIRD } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

3RD THIRD AMENDMENT NO SLAVERY

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HUMBOLDT THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 4TH { FOURTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

4TH FOURTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST SEARCH AND SEIZURE WILST NO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WARRANT

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Main article: [Third Amendment to the United States Constitution](#)

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BILL OF RIGHTS : 4TH { FOURTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

4TH _ FOURTH _ AMENDMENT _ PROTECTION AGAINST SEARCH AND SEIZURE _ WILST _ NO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WARRANT

BILL OF RIGHTS : 4TH { FOURTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

4TH _ FOURTH _ AMENDMENT _ PROTECTION AGAINST SEARCH AND SEIZURE _ WILST _ NO FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT WARRANT

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BILL OF RIGHTS : 5TH { FIFTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

5TH _ FIFTH _ AMENDMENT _ PROTECTION AGAINST ROBBERS

Fourth Amendment
Main article: [Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution](#)

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Sixth Amendment
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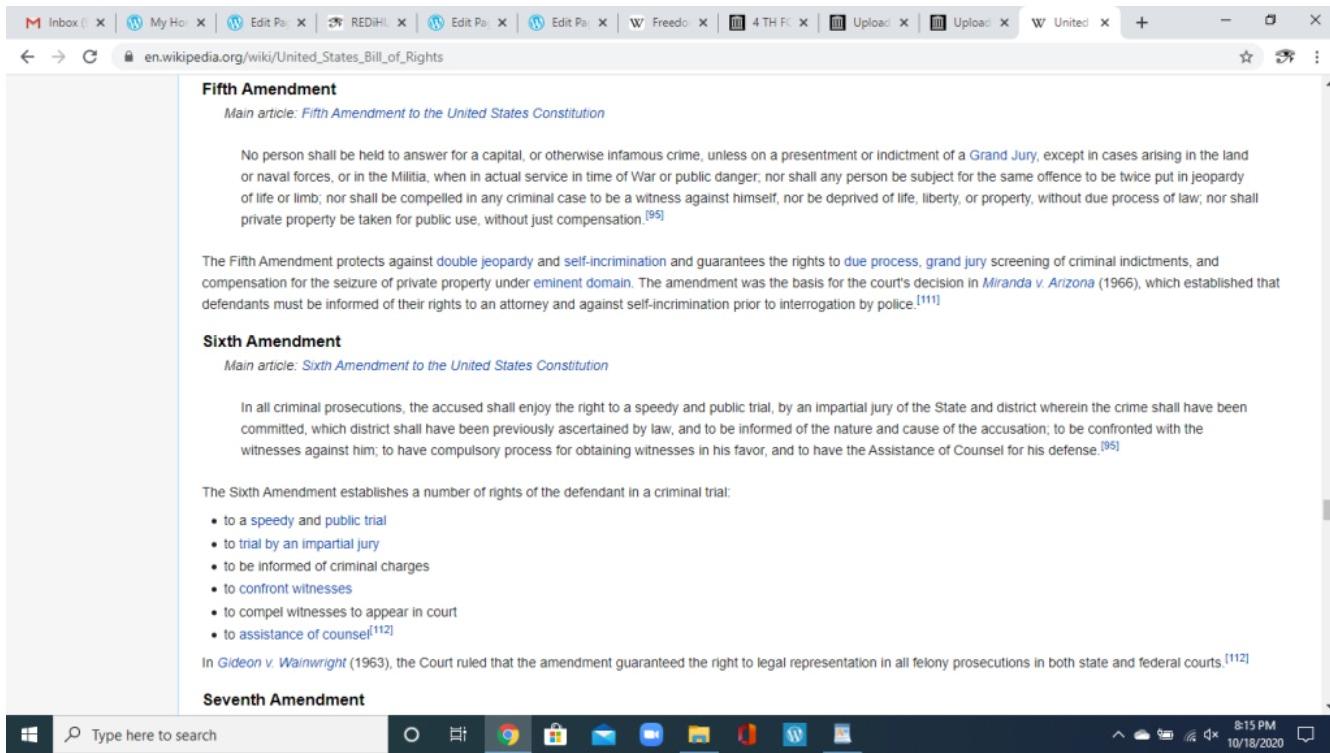
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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 6TH { SIXTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

6TH _ SIXTH _ AMENDMENT _ PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS EMBEZZLERS

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Fifth Amendment
Main article: Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution

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Sixth Amendment
Main article: Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.^[95]

The Sixth Amendment establishes a number of rights of the defendant in a criminal trial:

- to a **speedy** and **public** trial
- to trial by an **impartial** jury
- to be informed of criminal charges
- to confront witnesses
- to compel witnesses to appear in court
- to assistance of counsel^[112]

In *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), the Court ruled that the amendment guaranteed the right to legal representation in all felony prosecutions in both state and federal courts.^[112]

Seventh Amendment

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BILL OF RIGHTS : 6TH { SIXTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

6TH SIXTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS EMBEZZLERS

BILL OF RIGHTS : 6TH { SIXTH }

AMENDMENT RIGHTS

6TH SIXTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS EMBEZZLERS

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 7TH { SEVENTH }

AMENDMENT RIGHTS

7TH SEVENTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST A DISCRIMINATORY TYPE PERSONNEL

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Bill_of_Rights

Sixth Amendment
Main article: Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution

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Seventh Amendment
Main article: Seventh Amendment to the United States Constitution

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.^[95]

The Seventh Amendment guarantees jury trials in federal civil cases that deal with claims of more than twenty dollars. It also prohibits judges from overruling findings of fact by juries in federal civil trials. In *Colgrove v. Battin* (1973), the Court ruled that the amendment's requirements could be fulfilled by a jury with a minimum of six members. The Seventh is one of the few parts of the Bill of Rights not to be incorporated (applied to the states).^[113]

Eighth Amendment
Main article: Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution



BILL OF RIGHTS : 7TH { SEVENTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS 7TH SEVENTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST A DISCRIMINATORY TYPE PERSONNEL

BILL OF RIGHTS : 7TH { SEVENTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

7TH SEVENTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST A DISCRIMINATORY TYPE PERSONNEL

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HUMBOLDT _ THE COUNTRY DE

BILL OF RIGHTS : 8TH { EIGHTH } AMENDMENT RIGHTS

8TH EIGHTH AMENDMENT PROTECTION AGAINST CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Bill_of_Rights

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Eighth Amendment
Main article: Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.^[95]

The Eighth Amendment forbids the imposition of excessive bail or fines, though it leaves the term "excessive" open to interpretation.^[114] The most frequently litigated clause of the amendment is the last, which forbids cruel and unusual punishment.^{[115][116]} This clause was only occasionally applied by the Supreme Court prior to the 1970s, generally in cases dealing with means of execution. In *Furman v. Georgia* (1972), some members of the Court found capital punishment itself in violation of the amendment, arguing that the clause could reflect "evolving standards of decency" as public opinion changed; others found certain practices in capital trials to be unacceptably arbitrary, resulting in a majority decision that effectively halted executions in the United States for several years.^[117] Executions resumed following *Gregg v. Georgia* (1976), which found capital punishment to be constitutional if the jury was directed by concrete sentencing guidelines.^[117] The Court has also found that some poor prison conditions constitute cruel and unusual punishment, as in *Estelle v. Gamble* (1976) and *Brown v. Plata* (2011).^[115]

Ninth Amendment
Main article: Ninth Amendment to the United States Constitution

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.^[95]

The Ninth Amendment declares that there are additional fundamental rights that exist outside the Constitution. The rights enumerated in the Constitution are not an explicit and enumeration of individual rights, but were rarely mentioned in Supreme Court decisions before the second half of the 20th century when it was cited by several of the Justices in



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en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Bill_of_Rights

Eighth Amendment
Main article: Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.^[95]

The Eighth Amendment forbids the imposition of excessive bail or fines, though it leaves the term "excessive" open to interpretation.^[114] The most frequently litigated clause of the amendment is the last, which forbids cruel and unusual punishment.^{[115][116]} This clause was only occasionally applied by the Supreme Court prior to the 1970s, generally in cases dealing with means of execution. In *Furman v. Georgia* (1972), some members of the Court found capital punishment itself in violation of the amendment, arguing that the clause could reflect "evolving standards of decency" as public opinion changed; others found certain practices in capital trials to be unacceptably arbitrary, resulting in a majority decision that effectively halted executions in the United States for several years.^[117] Executions resumed following *Gregg v. Georgia* (1976), which found capital punishment to be constitutional if the jury was directed by concrete sentencing guidelines.^[117] The Court has also found that some poor prison conditions constitute cruel and unusual punishment, as in *Estelle v. Gamble* (1976) and *Brown v. Plata* (2011).^[118]

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Tenth Amendment
Main article: Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.^[95]

The Tenth Amendment reinforces the principles of separation of powers and federalism by providing that powers not granted to the federal government by the Constitution, nor



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10TH TENTH AMENDMENT ADVICE ... NO GOD S LAW EQUATES TOWARDS NO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

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The Tenth Amendment reinforces the principles of separation of powers and federalism by providing that powers not granted to the federal government by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the states, are reserved to the states or the people. The amendment provides no new powers or rights to the states, but rather preserves their authority in all matters not specifically granted to the federal government.^[119]

Congress has sometimes circumvented the Tenth Amendment by invoking the Commerce Clause in Article One^[120] or by threatening to withhold funding for a federal program from noncooperative States, as in *South Dakota v. Dole* (1987).



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